

SCENE IN COMMONS

Radicals Again Attack the Government's War Policy.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSES

Queen's Speech is Read in Parliament. Situation in Transvaal Presents No New Features Today. British Troops Are Resting.

(By Telegraph.) LONDON, Oct. 27.—The third reading of the appropriation bill in the House of Commons today gave opportunity for further attacks on the government's war policy.

Mr. Lloyd-George, Radical, member for the Carnarvon district, declared the efforts of the Transvaal had been misreplicated, whereupon Mr. Chamberlain jumped up and protested and he, Mr. Lloyd-George, then withdrew his expression regarding misrepresentation.

THE BILL, PASSING. The House then passed the appropriation bill, after which the measures were taken to the House of Lords and passed through all the stages.

The session of the House was suspended until 2 o'clock P. M. In the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Halsbury, and the Lord's commissioners, fully robed, took up positions in front of the throne. The Black Rod summoned the Commons, the Queen's speech was read and the Lord High Chancellor declared Parliament prorogued until January 15.

THE SPEECH. The Queen's speech was as follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen: I am happy to be able to release you of the exceptional duties which have been imposed upon you by the exigencies of public service."

"I congratulate you on the brilliant qualities which have been displayed by the brave regiments upon whom the task of repelling the invasion of my South African colonies has been laid. In doing so I cannot but express my profound sorrow that so many gallant officers and soldiers should have fallen in the performance of their duty."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I acknowledge with gratitude the liberal provisions you have made to repay the expenses of the military operations in South Africa. My Lords and Gentlemen: I trust the divine blessing may rest upon your efforts and those of my gallant army to restore peace and good government to that portion of my empire and to vindicate the honor of this country."

NO NEWS FROM THE FRONT. LONDON, Oct. 28.—The war situation this morning presents no new features. It is presumed in Natal that the Boers are reconstructing their plans and that the English are resting, but telegrams from Ladysmith at express rate, still occupy forty-eight hours in transmission to London, and therefore it is not impossible that something is happening.

Special dispatches assert that Colonel Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, is aware that Pretoria has given General Cronje orders to stay his hand, as already there is quite enough to employ the Boers in Natal.

COUNTER PROCLAMATION. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 27.—Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Town, and W. P. Schreiner, the premier, have issued a proclamation declaring null and void the proclamation of the Orange Free State asserting that a portion of Cape Colony is now Free State territory.

Sir Alfred Milner's proclamation warns all British subjects in the colony of their duty and obligations to the Queen.

BOER MARKSMANSHIP. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 26.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The story of the retreat from Glencoe and Dundee shows the British were forced to move their camp twice in order to get out of the range of the excellent Boer practice. Just as they had decided to evacuate the second camp a shell killed two soldiers.

When General Buller heard of the battle of Glencoe he sent a squad of Hussars, under Colonel Knox, and a battery of artillery to intercept the Boers at Riggasburg. The artillery succeeded in shelling the Boers as they were retreating over the Umpani mountain, killing and wounding many; but the artillerymen were forced to retire by the rifle fire of the enemy.

SYMON'S DEATH AND FUNERAL. LONDON, Oct. 27.—The colonial office has made public the following telegram from Governor Hutchinson, dated Pietermaritzburg, October 26.

"The following telegram has been received from Greytown, from D. Greig, a resident of Dundee, formerly in the telegraph service: 'I left Dundee this morning. General Symon died on Monday at 5 P. M., and was buried the following morning, close to the English church by the Rev. W. Daily. There was a firing party and a few medical officers and a few civilians attending the funeral. There were no Boers. Col. Eckert, Majors Boulton, Hammersley and Nugent, and also Crum, Johnstone and

Ryan are improving. The Boers occupied Dundee Monday afternoon.'"

LOYAL CHIEFS THREATENED. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 27.—A telegram from Bulawayo, Rhodesia, dated Monday, says: "The Boer force is threatening Chief Khama and Chief Linchwe, who are loyal to Great Britain. Their country lies at the extreme northwest of the Transvaal and includes Bechuanaland. It seems a gross mistake for the Boers to provoke war among the natives. The probable explanation is that the Boer force intends to destroy the railway to Bulawayo, which runs through Khama's and thus prevent any attempt of Col. Plummer's Rhodesian force to go to the relief of Mafeking. Already there have been stories of a Rhodesian armored train engaging the Boers some distance north of Mafeking."

MAGISTRATE RESPONSIBLE. LONDON, Oct. 27.—The magistrate at Vryburg is responsible for a report made to Premier Schreiner, at Cape Town, that 31 Boers were killed at Mafeking.

A PROCLAMATION. LOURENÇO MARQUEZ, Oct. 27.—The following dispatch has been received here from Pretoria, filed yesterday: "The government has issued a proclamation declaring that no rents or interests on bonds can be claimed during the continuance of martial law, nor within a certain fixed period after the repeal of the same."

"The Boers at Vryburg have secured a quantity of munitions. Commandant Schoeman has seized Kriss and shot and destroyed the railway bridge there."

"President Kruger is in excellent health."

988 BOER PRISONERS. LONDON, Oct. 27.—A special dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated October 24, says: "Nine hundred and eighty-eight Boer prisoners arrived here this morning. They include Captains Dewitt, Tamer, Figgus, Dorey, Van Logger and Dolner."

SPIRITED ENGAGEMENT. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 26.—Evening Official reports from Kimberley dated Tuesday, state that Colonel Scott-Turner, with 270 men, proceeded northward to MacFarlane's farm, where they encountered the Boers. At 9 o'clock, a party of Boers was seen on the right flank and were quickly scattered. Col. Scott-Turner opening fire on them and several of the enemy being seen to fall.

The enemy moved to a sand heap and opened fire on the British, who returned the fire. Col. Scott-Turner attempted to prevent the Boers from advancing against Colonel Murray, but was met with a heavy fire from a dam wall 600 feet to the left.

MOVED NORTHWARD. At 11 o'clock Col. Murray ordered 150 men of the Lancashire regiment to proceed to the north. An armored train is already supporting Col. Scott-Turner. At midday Col. Murray started also, with two field guns and two Maxim's and 50 mounted men. One of the two British guns opened suddenly upon the Boers who were in an unfavorable position. The Boer artillery fire was brisk.

Another armored train was held in readiness. At 2 o'clock the second train was sent forward with additional ammunition.

The Lancashire behaved splendidly and Col. Scott-Turner highly commended them. Commandant Botha and many Boers were killed. The British loss was three killed and 21 injured. The engagement was a brilliant success for the British forces.

NEVER SAW SUCH A FIGHT. LONDON, Oct. 27.—A despatch from Utrecht, Transvaal, says: "The fighting at Glencoe lasted nine hours. The burghers say they never witnessed such a fight. General Lucas Maxwell's force of 6,000 men with 85 guns was several times repulsed."

BRAVERY OF BOERS. DURBAN, NATAL, Oct. 27.—An interesting incident in connection with the Elandslaagte fight is reported here. When the fire of the British guns became too hot, eight Boers ran forward out of cover and, standing together, coolly opened fire at the imperial Light Horse, with the evident purpose of drawing the latter's fire, while their comrades retired. Seven out of the brave eight were killed.

VICTORY FOR KNIGHTS OF LABOR. Union Practically in Control of Walker County, Ala., Coal Mines.

(By Telegraph.) BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 27.—The Knights of Labor today scored a signal victory over the United Mine Workers, and have practically obtained control of the Walker county coal mines, employing about 1,500 men.

The fight was in reality a contest for recognition at the hands of the big operators and the test was made at the mines of the Galloway Coal Company which, by reason of its capacity, fixes the scale for the smaller operators.

Demands for recognition were made upon the company by the officers of both organizations, and after a conference today, President Galloway addressed a communication to District Master Workman O'Keefe, of the Knights of Labor, saying he would stand by the Knights of Labor, and would recognize no other order.

President Galloway said he considered the demands of the United Mine Workers beyond all reason.

FRANCE-RUSSIAN INTERVENTION. Authoritative Statement Denies That Such Probability Exists.

(By Telegraph.) PARIS, Oct. 27.—An authoritative statement was issued this afternoon, formally denying the rumors of intended Franco-Russian intervention in the Transvaal war, and declaring that France has no ground and no desire for any such intervention at present, and that Russia is most likely placed in the same position, adding that Germany is the only power directly concerned in the matter.

PREACHER IS HANGED CITY OF DANVILLE

Rev. G. E. Morrison, Wife Murderer, Expiates His Crime.

A COLD BLOODED VILLAIN

Lost for Gold Stamped the Mark of Cain Upon Him. A Peculiarly Atrocious Murder. On the Gallows He Says: "I Am Innocent."

(By Telegraph.) DALLAS, TEXAS, Oct. 27.—Rev. G. E. Morrison was hanged at 12 o'clock today at Vernon, Texas, for wife murder.

He met his death resignedly. On the scaffold he said to the select party of twenty witnesses permitted at the execution: "I am innocent."

"I am innocent," circumstances over which I had no control have placed me in this position. I have taken my trouble in private to God. I admit that I have acted indiscreetly. I have done no worse, however, than hundreds of men who stand high in the religious, social, business and official circles of our state. I have nothing to confess. I am in the hands of my Maker. He knows I am innocent."

Morrison's neck was broken and his death appeared to be painless.

THE HISTORY OF HIS CRIME. The crime for which Rev. G. E. Morrison paid the death penalty was the poisoning of his wife, in October, 1897. The motive for the crime was to rid himself of a pretty, amiable, loving wife, in order to marry a lady possessed of means, one hundred thousand dollars of which was in cash.

He was born and raised in Illinois, and went to school at Carbondale. There he became acquainted with Miss Anna Whitteley, who subsequently moved with her parents to Topeka, Kas.

In August, previous to the poisoning of his wife, in October, 1897, Morrison met Miss Whitteley, his school days' sweetheart, and retained her financial condition and made offer of marriage.

HE POSES AS A WIDOWER. He pretended that his wife had been dead eleven years; that he had quit preaching, had been successfully engaged in the cattle business for eight years, and owned a ranch near Higgins, Tex.

On his return to Texas he began a correspondence with Miss Whitteley, urging his proposition of marriage, stating that he had for a number of years intended to come to her when he could now see the time. The statement was made one month before the death of his wife.

HE PROCURES POISON. He procured strychnine for the ostensible purpose of poisoning animals, which, he said, were catching his wife. The day previous he had procured a box of quinine and empty capsules. On Friday night before his death, Mrs. Morrison went to the performance given by the Swiss Bell Ringers, leaving Morrison at home, who said he had to prepare his Sunday sermon.

The next morning he took the strychnine back to use it, telling him that he was afraid to use it, for he would poison his neighbors' chickens. The package had been opened.

HE PREACHES ON DEATH. Sunday night he preached and alluded in a pathetic manner to the parting with loved ones at death.

About 10 o'clock that night he called on his neighbors for assistance in nursing the serious illness of his wife.

She was found in paroxysms and spasms. He delayed sending for a doctor, who arrived after the wife's death. Meantime he had kept up his writing, but a letter two days before the death of his wife and the day after her burial, asserting his love in the most lavish terms.

HE IS DISCOVERED. In the latter letter he announced the death of his brother's wife and notified her of his only visit to Topeka.

On his return from Topeka he was arrested, held a few days, was released on bond and fled. About three months thereafter he was arrested in San Francisco, returned to Texas, was tried, with Miss Whitteley as the main prosecuting witness, and given the death penalty.

WHERE WILL JIM GO? AUSTIN, TEX., Oct. 27.—Samuel Watrous, one of the murderers of G. W. Enghberg and his wife, was hanged in the jail yard here today. Before dying Watrous said he was going to Heaven. James Davidson, convicted of the same crime, will be hanged November 24.

PALLAS HAS A HANGING. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Dallas, Tex., says: Walter Ford, who murdered his sweetheart, Lucinda Moore, at Waco, Tex., in June, 1888, was hanged in that city today. He died without faltering.

JUDGE LYNCH SITS. MACON, GA., Oct. 27.—John Goosby, a negro, was lynched during the early hours of the morning at Ragal's Mill, six miles from Macon, by a party of seventy-five men from Twiggs county.

Yesterday morning at his plantation 14 miles from Macon, J. T. Robinson, a farmer, was cut by Goosby and it was thought that the injuries would prove fatal.

A short time ago Robinson ordered the negro to leave his plantation. The latter did so but returned yesterday morning. Robinson again ordered him to leave. Goosby had a knife concealed and attacked Robinson, cutting him across the throat and face and on several parts of the body, after which he escaped. The posse hunted the negro all day and last night got information that he was in this county. They found him in the house near Regan's mill. The negro was taken out and hanged to a limb and his body riddled with bullets.

Insurgents Fall Back at His Approach. Offrug But Night Resistance.

(By Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department from General Cite: "Lawton's advance under Young, north San Isidro, near Cabamatuam. Established permanent station, three months' supplies being forwarded by San Juan river route. Lawton meets little resistance. Twenty-sixth volunteers and battalion Nineteenth Infantry sent to Iloilo."

TRANSPORTS ARRIVE. "Transport Tacoma, headquarters seven companies. Twenty-seventh volunteers arrived. Casualties: Corporal Henderson, Company C, washed overboard. Two men deserted, and seven left sick at Honolulu, of which Corporal Hunter, Company G, No. other casualties. Command in good health.

"Transport Sheridan, Thirty-third volunteers and recruits arrived. Good condition. One casualty, Private Huggan, Company K, died en route."

CITY OF DANVILLE

Complainant Before Interstate Commerce Commission.

AGAINST SO. RY. AND OTHERS

Freight Rate Discrimination in Favor of Lynchburg and Richmond, and Against Danville, Charged. Argument Is Heard.

(By Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The complainant of the city of Danville, Va., against the Southern and other railroad companies was argued before the interstate commerce commission today. Mr. Frank Conrad appearing for the city and Mr. Edward Baxter for the railroad companies.

SCOPE OF CHARGES. Mr. Conrad said, in his presentation of the charges, that they were those of discrimination in favor of Lynchburg and Richmond against Danville and included not only freight rates as well, the latter item including especially the rates on tobacco to Louisville. The specific allegation was that higher rates were charged from other points to Danville than were charged from these same points to Lynchburg and Richmond, notwithstanding the haul to Danville is the shorter.

UNDUE INTERFERENCE. This he characterized as an undue and unwarrantable preference. He presented a table to show that while the distance from Lynchburg was 66 miles greater from points in the New England and Middle States than to Danville there was a preference in favor of Lynchburg of 17 cents per hundred on first-class freights and a corresponding preference on all other classes of freights, the difference of 11 cents on western coal and 16 cents on leaf tobacco to Louisville.

MR. BAXTER'S CONTENTION. Replying, Mr. Baxter admitted that the Lynchburg and Richmond rates were lower than those to Danville, but he denied that they were made under such conditions as to constitute a discrimination against Danville. His contention was to the effect that the rates to Lynchburg and Richmond had been made to meet the figures of lines which were in existence when the Southern road entered the field and he quoted numerous old schedules, some of them as early as 1875, to show that the rates to Lynchburg and Richmond had been lower than those to Danville. The Southern road had neither reduced nor increased rates and could not be held responsible for the tariffs imposed.

PHYSICIAN INVOLVED. If the question of Danville only there might be an easy adjustment, but it involved a principle and, therefore, the change could not be conceded. This principle was the right to make lower rates where there was no competition than where there was not.

He also stated that the Washington line of the road to Lynchburg was less than that to Danville and contended that this being the case the rate to Lynchburg from Norfolk over the Norfolk line must be the same as that over the Washington line, notwithstanding the Norfolk line the distance to Danville was longer.

MR. CONRAD'S REPLY. In his rejoinder, Mr. Conrad said that in opposition to the showing of old schedules, the testimony of many witnesses made it plain that the Danville rates had been increased since 1886.

He also stated that the Washington line of the road to Lynchburg was less than that to Danville and contended that this being the case the rate to Lynchburg from Norfolk over the Norfolk line must be the same as that over the Washington line, notwithstanding the Norfolk line the distance to Danville was longer.

THE PHILIPPINE DISCUSSION. The Philippine discussion was brought about through newspaper publications of recent date purporting to outline the treaty of arrangement which General Bates has made with the Sultan of the Sulu archipelago. Secretary Root took occasion to point out the unsoundness and unfairness as he alleged of the criticisms of the arrangement, especially where they relate to the question of slave holding in the island.

WILL OF LATE C. VANDERBILT. Filed for Probate Yesterday. Request to His Mother.

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt was filed for probate in the surrogate's office this afternoon. The provisions of the will are substantially the same mentioned in the synopsis given out Thursday by Chauncey M. Depew. The clause relating to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., contains no direct reference to the alleged troubles said to have occurred between the young man and his father.

The facts as given out previously by Senator Depew relating to this clause of the will are substantiated in the will. Nothing is mentioned concerning his name further than that necessary to make the bequest of \$1,500,000.

In the thirteenth clause of the will a bequest is made to the mother of the deceased which reads: "To my mother, as a mark of affection, I bequeath one hundred thousand dollars; also one hundred thousand dollars to my mother, Wm. K. Vanderbilt."

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE CASTRO. Foreign Ministers Decide to Hold Aloof from Insurgent Government.

(By Telegraph.) CARACAS, VENEZUELA, Oct. 27.—The foreign ministers met yesterday at the American legation and decided not to recognize the Castro government without instructions from their respective governments.

President Andrade has cabled from Barbadoes where he arrived recently, to the commander at Puerto Cabello, to defend that city against General Castro to the last extremity.

Coro and Maracaibo have surrendered to General Castro. Order reigns here.

was lured ashore by a white flag and who is supposed to be a prisoner. They found the place deserted and burned every house as a punishment.

CABLEGRAM FROM OTIS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The War Department received the following: "Manila, Oct. 27.—Adjutant General Washington: 'Insurgent government submitted application to send five commissioners to Manila to arrange difficulties attending release of Spanish sick prisoners and discuss peace conditions. Declined. No negotiations necessary as we would gladly receive all Spanish prisoners at our lines, welcome them from their cruel captivity and labor for their release.' Correspondence by mail. (Signed.) OTIS."

TO FIGHT FOR THE BRITISH. MANILA, Oct. 27.—10 P. M.—An informal meeting was held here this evening of men proposing to proceed to South Africa to fight for the British. Over a hundred men gathered. They organized a party and decided they can secure 300 more men. The volunteers include ex-soldiers, frontiersmen, Englishmen familiar with the Transvaal and commercial clerks.

BRIG. GEN. HENRY DEAD. Late Military Governor of Porto Rico Died of Pneumonia.

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Brig. General Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., late military governor of Porto Rico, died a few minutes before 4 o'clock this morning at his home, 129 Madison avenue, of pneumonia, aged 60 years. He had been unconscious for several hours and his end was peaceful. At the bedside were all the members of his family except his son, Capt. Guy V. Henry, Jr., who is in the Philippines.

INTERMENT AT ARLINGTON. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The death of General Henry was announced at the War Department in a despatch from Lieut. Traub, aide-de-camp on the general's staff. The interment will be at Arlington National Cemetery next Sunday or Monday.

The announcement was received with heartfelt expressions of regret from Secretary Root, Adjutant General Corbin and other high officials as well as from the rank and file about the War Department, for the general was a well known figure here and universally esteemed.

Gen. Henry's death has the effect of leaving vacant the command of the Department of the Missouri to which he was recently appointed. It has the important effect of creating another vacancy in the grade of brigadier general in the regular army. Gen. Henry standing fourth on the list.

CABINET IN SESSION. President Cautions Members Against Discussing Nature of Discussion.

(By Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The cabinet meeting today lasted two and a half hours, an hour longer than usual. After the adjournment the members were unusually reticent. One member said that the President had cautioned them against making any statement about the meeting today. It can be stated, however, that the discussion related to the Philippines and there is reason to believe that it was in reference to military and naval plans which are to be placed in operation soon.

Fully an hour of the session of the cabinet was consumed in a discussion of the political outlook, especially in Ohio, some of the members having received advice from their friends engaged in the campaign conveying an accurate statement of existing conditions.

The Philippine discussion was brought about through newspaper publications of recent date purporting to outline the treaty of arrangement which General Bates has made with the Sultan of the Sulu archipelago. Secretary Root took occasion to point out the unsoundness and unfairness as he alleged of the criticisms of the arrangement, especially where they relate to the question of slave holding in the island.

THE GREAT EAST. "I am of the opinion that the greatest dangers that now threaten the republic is imperialism. I believe that it is our highest patriotic duty to set aside all party interests and to do this to avert this danger. It was to this end that last year I opposed the candidacy of Roosevelt for governor in this state. I did this, although I was a personal friend of Roosevelt, and worked with him for civil service reform. I believed then, and still believe, that his defeat with his imperialistic program and in spite of his war record would have frightened the administration in Washington from the annexation of the Philippines and in this manner the danger would have been greatly minimized."

Many of my acquaintances here, who were then of a contrary opinion, agree with me now that the result of the sacrifice would have been well worth the price.

"The situation this year appears to me to be exactly the same. If the fall elections result in a manner that the administration and Congress encourage further progress on the path to imperialism, then, unless I am unlooked for events should intervene. The main question that will confront us next year, in the presidential election will be imperialism and, to save the republic from her greatest danger will require unpleasant sacrifices. Such encouragement to the administration should be withheld at any cost."

"We are in the midst of a crisis in which every good citizen should regard it as his highest duty to make the less important subservient to the more important, according to his knowledge and conscience and not permit himself to be governed simply by party considerations."

"With friendly greeting, yours, 'C. SCHURZ."

Vessels Arrived. Steamer Athenian (Br.), Heath, Galveston. Steamer Gloriana (Br.), Byrd, New Orleans. Steamer Gladys Royal (Br.), Marshall, New Orleans. Barge City of Atlanta, New York.

Vessels Sailed. Barge Hamilton, Providence. Steamer Birdswald (Br.), Hardy, Civita Vecchia. Steamer Gloriana (Br.), Boyd, Rotterdam. Steamer Athenian (Br.), Heath, Havre.

C. SCHURZ MAY BOLT

He Serves Warning on the Republican Party.

IMPERIALISM IS TOO MUCH

Carl's Letter to the Germans of Cincinnati Conveys the Intimation That He May be With the Democrats Next Year.

(By Telegraph.) CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—A number of prominent German citizens recently addressed an invitation to Hon. Carl Schurz to deliver an address in Cincinnati.

The following reply was received today: "New York, Oct. 23, 1899. Dear Mr. Rattermann: It was a matter of regret to me to be unable to accede to your request to deliver a non-partisan address on imperialism in Cincinnati on my return trip from Chicago. This was partly due to my anxiety to reach home and because a non-partisan discussion of this question is no longer possible. I would be glad to see the question could be taken out of politics, because if this is not done the only choice that will be left us next year will be between a party representing imperialism and sound money and another party which, in opposition to imperialism, will combine with an unsound money issue."

IMPERIALISM THE ISSUE. "This alternative can only be avoided if the imperial policy is removed and the first step necessary to that end is the cessation of hostilities by a victory of our arms, but the relinquishment of the Philippines to the Filipinos are not granted their independence then imperialism will be the main issue in the presidential election next year, crowding all other issues into the background. The signs are already apparent and I see that the Cincinnati Volksblatt and I see that the Cincinnati Volksblatt are of the opinion that Mr. Schurz could be of greater service to the country if he would come to Ohio and again fight the silver issue instead of working into the hands of the free coiners by placing annexation on the foreground. For it is a fact free coinage represents a greater danger than annexation."

OF ANOTHER OPINION. "I am of a different opinion. No one can say of me that I undervalue the danger that may arise from free coinage. But I believe imperialism is decidedly more dangerous. It means the ruin of our free institutions, without working into the hands of the free coiners, as the Volksblatt says, 'what then?' It means that three years ago, in great faith, we elected a president to solve the money question who, instead has burdened us with imperialism. In this connection the warning to speak of something else sounds peculiar."

HIS RESPECTS TO ROOSEVELT. "Of what do the speakers who have been called into Ohio really speak? Did Governor Roosevelt, for instance, dilate upon the silver question? He was principally occupied in calling us cowards in answer to our anti-imperialistic arguments. And the rest of the campaign was likewise. If, under these circumstances, I would by the agitation of the silver issue aid the Republicans of Ohio to victory, I would be convinced that the administration would construe such a victory as the endorsement by the people of its imperialistic policy and make unlimited capital out of it. Toward such a result I cannot consent."

THE GREATEST DANGER. "I am of the opinion that the greatest dangers that now threaten the republic is imperialism. I believe that it is our highest patriotic duty to set aside all party interests and to do this to avert this danger. It was to this end that last year I opposed the candidacy of Roosevelt for governor in this state. I did this, although I was a personal friend of Roosevelt, and worked with him for civil service reform. I believed then, and still believe, that his defeat with his imperialistic program and in spite of his war record would have frightened the administration in Washington from the annexation of the Philippines and in this manner the danger would have been greatly minimized."

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